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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1873. NO. 309.

FIRST EDITION.

The Trans-Alleghany Canal.

The Cumberland Convention.

Large Attendance of Delegates.

Great Interest in the Project—Organization—Important Reports Submitted—Water Line from Washington to Pittsburgh—Aid to be Asked of Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CUMBERLAND, MD., September 10, 1873.

The Convention in the interest of the proposed Trans-Alleghany canal assembled this morning in this city. The great interest felt, both East and West, in the project, is shown by the large attendance of prominent persons. So great was the jam that the hotels were immediately thronged, and only by the hospitality of the citizens were all the visitors provided for.

PROMINENT DELEGATES.

Among the prominent delegates who arrived this morning from the east were: D. S. Biser, Fredericktown; G. M. Watkins, Montgomery county; A. P. Gorman, President, and Wm. Cumming, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; B. Fawcett, Montgomery county; S. Gambrill, Howard county; M. Bannon, Baltimore; G. Meredith, Baltimore; Hon. M. Blair, Washington county; F. P. Hill, Washington, D. C.; Col. James G. Beech, Washington county; Col. Chaplain, Washington; W. M. Buchanan, B. & O. R. R.; W. E. Gromer, Pittsburgh; Cyrus Myers, Somerset, Pa; A. E. Wilson, Uniontown; Hon. J. Hagan, Somerset, Pa; W. A. Bowles, Hancock county; James Chaffey, Hancock county; Hon. John W. Davies, Baltimore; A. J. Parr, Baltimore; S. Blair Boggs, Martinsburg; C. Pennington, Cecil county, Md.; B. J. Ford, Baltimore; Anderson, W. R. Moody, Baltimore; Jones and Johnson, John O. Hitell, Fred. Herrick, Col. Mc. Herrey, W. Upton, New York; W. W. Jones, Georgetown, D. C.; James D. Clephouse, Washington, D. C.

From the West were Thomas Moore, B. S. Heath, B. B. Comegys, Wm. Douglass, E. C. Suter, Joseph S. Finch, N. J. Hough and J. M. Gaffney, the President and Board of Directors of the Youghiogheny River Navigation Company; George A. Lum, A. G. Thilsmer, F. S. Newmyer, W. A. Davidson, of Connellsville; Joseph D. Weeks, Pittsburgh; Frank Ewalt, Greensburg; A. Ewalt, Greensburg; W. M. S. Drake, C. A. Drake and L. J. Richards, of Pittsburgh; W. McCullough, Memphis; J. S. Conger, Sutersville; A. G. McGrew, Pittsburgh; J. A. Coulter, Greensburg; G. W. Wedding, Greensburg; John J. Douglass, Suters; John and W. J. Guffy, Westmoreland.

Although it was intended that the Convention should be held in Belvedere Hall, the large attendance required more capacious quarters, and consequently the Board of Trade Hall was used.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention assembled at noon and was called to order by A. P. Gorman, President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Cana , who stated the object of the Convention.

Mr. George Pearre delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the Board of Trade of Cumberland.

An organization was effected as follows:

President—Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland.

Vice Presidents—Thos. Moore, Pittsburgh; Gen. Thos. Ewing, Lancaster, Ohio; Hon. Henry Davis, West Virginia; Hon. J. Ritchie, Maryland; Hon. James G. Barrett, District of Columbia; Hon. A. E. Wilson, Uniontown, Pa.; Hon. John W. Davis, of Baltimore; Col. B. S. Heath, Youghiogheny Navigation Company; Hon. Chas. Swan, of Cleveland, Ohio; N. J. Bigley, Pittsburgh; Hon. P. Hammill, Garrett, Maryland; Hon. James S. Negley, Pittsburgh; L. W. Shallenberger, Uniontown; A. Drake, Pittsburgh; A. G. Thilsman, Broadford, Pa.; Edward Scull, Somerset; Hon. Joseph Fleming, Fayette, Pa.; Hugh Pearre, Cumberland; O. H. Browning, Quincy, Illinois; General James P. Blunt, Texas; J. J. Hazlett, Greensburg, Pa.; Hon. W. S. Holman, Indiana; Hon. J. G. Blaine, Maine.

Secretary, Frank Cowan; Official Reporter, James O. Clephane.

The delegates were enrolled and the following were represented:

Youghiogheny River Navigation Company; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; Board of Trade of Cumberland; Coal and Coke Exchange; Southwestern Pennsylvania Iron and Steel Association; Steamboatmen's Association; Board of Public Works, Maryland; besides individuals representing counties and towns.

Communications were read from Gen. Sherman, Secretary Belknap, Gen. Meigs, Judge Bishop, M. C. Sixth District; Governor Swann, of Maryland, and Hon. A. B. Davis, of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Toner, President of the American Medical Association, expressed regret at his inability to attend. He hoped that the project would be carried to completion, and offered some excellent suggestions in regard to crossing the Alleghanies.

A resolution for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to prepare business was adopted.

Reports were then read from persons present upon the resources of the Youghiogheny Valley and the feasibility of a canal connecting it.

Col. B. S. Herth presented the following report of the committee appointed to prepare a statement of the present and prospective agricultural and mineral wealth of the counties through which the Youghiogheny River Navigation Company propose to improve and open up a Trans-Alleghany Water Way to connect the waters of the Ohio and the Potomac rivers, as a guide to the probable return on the capital invested:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—The committee to which the above duty was assigned, had a difficult task to perform, owing to the limited time allowed them, and the absence, or their inability to procure further and reliable statistics, essential to the ascertainment of the information required. Such facts and statistics as could be collected from the geological reports of Rodgers, Lyell, Lesley, Macfarland, the census of 1870, and the shipping and mining reports of transportation companies, and mining operations have been collected and hastily arranged, which we beg leave to submit.

THE ROUTE OF THE WATER-WAY.

The route of the above named proposed waterway is along the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, following up the Youghiogheny river and some of its tributaries as far as practicable and feasible, thence by tunnel if found necessary to the eastern slope of the mountains at the source of head waters of Wills creek, which empties said creek to the waters of the Potomac. This route would pass through the counties of Allegheny, Westmoreland, Fayette and Somerset, which for wealth in natural developed and undeveloped resources, are not surpassed, if equaled by the same area of territory in the United States. The counties of Allegheny and Westmoreland are underlaid with the famous Youghiogheny gas coal vein, from which have been taken millions of tons of the finest gas coal in the world, and transported to almost every State and Territory of this Union. In writings on this coal Macfarland says: "As a peaceful country undisturbed by revolutions, war, and battles, affords but little data for its future history, so this great Youghiogheny coal region, is so uniform in its strata, and undisturbed in its structure, so free from synclinal and anti-clinals, and yet its treasures of fuel are so well exposed to view in the valleys which come through it, and its channels to market provided by Nature are so obvious, that but little is required by way of description and illustration is left for conjecture. Its prominent points are: its great regularity and uninterrupted continuity over the district. The excellent quality of its coal, its cheapness of production, and its unparalleled advantages for long transportation."

COAL INTEREST OF PITTSBURGH.

"The smoky, noisy, busy, iron-making city of Pittsburgh owes its existence and growing greatness to this coal seam, and is a characteristic example of what can be effected in a region favored by nature with a great supply of a good quality of coal; but its influence is not confined to so limited a locality, as this is the great gas coal of the country. [Every dwelling in nearly every city or town of any size in the United States derives its light from Pittsburgh or Youghiogheny coal, while those in the rural districts are indebted for their light to the oil wells of the Alleghany. So the two great valleys of Western Pennsylvania furnish light to the United States. The coal finds its way to the Eastern or Atlantic States by way of the great trunk railroads which transport annually from these two counties from two to three millions of tons, the demand for which is constantly and rapidly increasing with the growth and development of the population and business of the country."

COAL AND COKE YIELD.

Of this coal bed which would of necessity contribute to the revenue of this proposed water route, are at the lowest estimate twenty-five miles on each side of the Youghiogheny river, allowing only two miles in breadth on each side of the river, which would amount to 640,000 acres of coal capable of yielding 5,120 millions of tons. Now as it is impossible for railroads to transport freight as cheaply as may be done by water navigation, it is reasonable to calculate that this being the only water route from the gas coal region to the Atlantic States, it may carry the entire gas coal to New England, New York, the Middle and Southern Atlantic States, to the extent of its capacity, allowing its capacity to be that of the New York and Erie Canal, viz: 5,000,000 tons annually. These two counties of this coal seam would require it its full capacity of freight for one thousand years. These figures and this statement may look extravagant at first announcement, but a close and careful examination will prove their truth. The present shipments of gas coal from these two counties, by railroad, will show the consumption and demand, while the difference in the rates of tariff between railroads and canals in different States be, even the same points will show the great advantage the latter possess over the former. To illustrate, the following statement is quoted from the *Alliance Monthly*: "As authentic statistics derived from traffic reports show the relative average prices at which freight can be taken per ton each day by rail, canal, river, lake and ocean. At three cents by rail, at one cent by canal, including tolls, at three mills by river, at a quarter cent by lake, and one and one-fourth mills by sea. Hence, when we see one terminus of this proposed water way in the mouth of the Mississippi or America, and the other in the gasometers of the Atlantic States; when we see the vast aggregate of millions of tons to spare annually that these gasometers demand, and must have, and when we can demonstrate that this route can convey these millions of tons of treasure to their destination cheaper than can be done by any existing proposed or possible competitor, it is useless to ask, Will it pay? All that has or can be said in regard to the resources of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, as contributors to the prospective revenue of your canal, applies with equal force to Fayette county. It abounds in iron ore, and possesses the richest, purest, and probably the most extensive coke field in America. This coke has already become very celebrated—not only about Pittsburgh, but throughout the length and breadth of the Nation where its use is limited only by the supply. It is used for foundry purposes, in melting pig iron, selling in competition with Lehigh coal; it is used in blast furnaces for smelting iron from the ore. It is impossible to give the exact magnitude of this business. It is increasing more rapidly probably than any other mining business in the State, if not the Nation; and it seems that its increase will cease only with facilities to transport it to market.

RESOURCES OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

We will next present the mineral resources of Somerset county: rich in coal, iron, stone and timber. To demonstrate something of the importance of the coal resources of that county I will state that over one-fourth of the coal in the fourteen-feet Cumberland or George's Creek coal vein lies in this county, bordering on Wills creek, along which you propose to extend your water way. The Cumberland coal region is one of the most important coal regions in America, on account of the good quality of its coal, the extent of the seams, and the large amount of its production. The Somerset county portion of this region, when the aggregate tonnage of this region shall reach the beginning of its coal trade is 21,253,685 tons, and that of the year 1872 was 2,355,471 tons. The coal has a world-wide reputation as an iron making and gas coal. Every ocean steamer uses it except those of the United States navy, which all use Navy A1 coal, because of the absence of smoke, thereby rendering it preferable for war vessels. The mines in operation in Maryland are situated nearly thirty miles from the nearest point on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and still this water route has received from the owners of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about one-third of the entire production of coal.

MARYLAND AND WEST VIRGINIA SECTIONS.

The competition of the canal to Cumberland opened the immensely valuable and rich coal sections of Western Maryland and West Virginia. The trade since the close of the rebellion, 1861-65, has steadily increased, and each year, with the opening of new veins, besides the development of the productive capacity of the country through which the canal passes has largely added to its revenue.

The following report shows the condition of trade at the last report:

The shipment of coal from Cumberland for the week ending August 30th, amounted to 39,379 tons, cwt., which amounts to a fraction less than 2,000,000 tons per year.

IRON AND IRON ORE.

Should the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal be extended up Wills creek, or should your proposed route pass down said creek along the margin of the Pennsylvania portion of this coal field and connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Cumberland, this coal alone could be made to supply freight to the full capacity of the present and your proposed canal. In speaking of the mineral resources of Somerset county, Professor Lesley says: "The iron of these coal measures is one of the most valuable of all the iron ores. The reasons for this are threefold. First, from the rarity of its properties for it is seldom that a bed of the coal measures contains iron and continuous is to be seen. Second, from the situation of such a property, for its hills containing ore, cannot fail to contain beds of good coal and limestone also—so that a furnace will find fuel and burden together, almost at its mouth. Thirdly, from the peculiar nature of this class of ore, they are the easiest of all to smelt; hence, however numerous and rich iron and furnaces may be, there are but a few prime natural centers of iron manufactory. And what the Connellsville works at Johnstown are, with its dozen blast furnaces, its vast rolling mills, and incipient Bessemer steel works, to the Pennsylvania Railroad; such will soon be some great establishment on the Connellsville Railroad as soon as the ores along its line come to be well enough known to determine the proper point. With nothing but exorbitant rates of tariff, and the limited facilities of the old methods, to hinder the development of the entire region, it is useless to ask, Will it pay? All that has or can be said in regard to the resources of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, as contributors to the prospective revenue of your canal, applies with equal force to Fayette county. It abounds in iron ore, and possesses the richest, purest, and probably the most extensive coke field in America. This coke has already become very celebrated—not only about Pittsburgh, but throughout the length and breadth of the Nation where its use is limited only by the supply. It is used for foundry purposes, in melting pig iron, selling in competition with Lehigh coal; it is used in blast furnaces for smelting iron from the ore. It is impossible to give the exact magnitude of this business. It is increasing more rapidly probably than any other mining business in the State, if not the Nation; and it seems that its increase will cease only with facilities to transport it to market.

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The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1873.

We publish to-day number four of Mr. THURSTON's communications on the improvement of the Ohio. His absence from the city will delay the publication of subsequent numbers for a few days.

KENTUCKY papers say that the hemp crop of that State is heavier than for many years past. So is her crop of thugs and assassins who deserve hempen collars. Now let the means be adapted to the ends.

REMARKING on the quiet character of the Maine campaign, recently closed, a Bourbon sheet says: "The State didn't go 'h—l bent.'" Of course not. It went exactly the other road. The Republicans elected their ticket.

THE New York *World* rushes to the defense of JEFF. DAVIS in the matter of his late treasonable fulminations—upon the principle, it is to be presumed, that one good turn deserves another—the arch-traitor having done his utmost before, during and since the war to reduce the cherished views and doctrines of the *World* to systematic practice.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Democratic) makes bitter complaint that only ten newspapers out of the eighty-six which are published in Kentucky, have supported it in its efforts to suppress the murderous Ku-Klux gangs by which that Commonwealth is overrun. For very shame's sake let us hear no more of the hypocritical cry about Democracy's being the party of law and order.

THE proposed trans-Atlantic balloon expedition did not start yesterday, the aerial machine becoming unmanageable while as yet only partially inflated. It is said that another effort to get off will be made to-day. Should that fail, let Professor WISE turn the concern over to the Democratic party, when it will doubtless "go up" as easily and gracefully as a lark. Everything connected with Democracy does.

WHILE Missouri remained a Republican State she was well governed, and her State debt was reduced from thirty to thirteen millions; but the moment she passed into Democratic hands the policy of paying off the State debt was abandoned, her treasury is now empty, and her people are the prey of mobs, robbers and bandits of every description. There is no worse governed State in the nation, unless it be Democratic Kentucky.

THE experiment has just been inaugurated in Chicago of placing United States letter boxes on the street railway cars. Last Sunday, without giving any notice to the public, letter boxes were attached to ten of these cars. It was thought best to give no notice of the new movement, in order to get a fairer test of the public attention it would receive. A large number of letters were, however, deposited. It is stated that the postoffice authorities have for some time been giving this method of collecting letters their attention, and, after thoroughly examining it, have become convinced that it cannot be other than successful. Should it prove to be so, the adoption of the plan in most of the large cities of the country will in course of time follow.

IN the opinion of the London *Mining Journal*, "the decline in the American demand for British railway iron, and the development of American metallurgy, are the greatest circumstances with which the British iron trade has just now to deal." This would also seem to be the opinion of the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania; inasmuch as, by publicly indorsing the platform of the Ohio Free-traders as "sound in principle," they virtually declare their opposition to any competition on the part of our iron manufacturers for the trade of Canada, the West Indies and other countries which have heretofore always looked to England for their supply. But this diplomatic game of playing into the hands of our most formidable industrial antagonist won't win.

A NEW YORK paper which is entirely nonpolitical in its character, in speaking of the rising tide of our national prosperity, says it is impossible for any set of men, however ingenious or unscrupulous, to get the people to ignore the steadily accumulating evidences which everywhere abound of the quickening of trade, of a broader diffusion of profits, and of the new inspiration which is universally felt by our producers of values. This is true; and hence the Democracy had better give up as a bad job their unavailing attempts to make it appear that the country is on the high road to ruin. Our national condition and prospects are such as to cause all good men to rejoice. If the Democratic party feels afflicted or aggrieved, it is but another proof added to the already existing signs of the healthful development and progress of the life of the land.

REMARKING on the apprehensions which the London *Times* and other leading English journals begin to exhibit as to the future prospects of the trade in railroad iron from that country, when placed in opposition to that of our own, the Philadelphia *Age* observes that the United States is destined to become the great iron-producing country of the world, "if unwise action does not impede its progress in that direction." The Democratic party, however, of which the *Age* is a leading organ, insists that our manufacturers ought, through the repeal of our tariff laws, to be at once compelled to surrender all the advantages necessary to enable them to retain the start they have at length obtained upon their English competitors. The party leaders in Pennsylvania indorse the free trade platform of the Ohio Bourbons as "sound in principle," and the *Age* affirms that they have "met squarely all the issues of the day." Their great difficulty is in getting the people to agree with them.

ABOUT a year ago the *Post*, and Col. GROSVENOR, of Missouri, engineer-in-chief of the "Liberal" fusion conspiracy, were as thick together as DAMON and PYTHIAS, or the Siamese twins. We do not know whether the touching and sincere political friendship then formed has since suffered interruption; but this is what the late earnest yoke-fellow of our contemporary has at present to say concerning the duty which lies nearest to himself and others:

"The nearest duty in this State is to put out of the way a Bourbon Democracy, which misgoverns Missouri, breeds disorder, impairs public credit, and blocks up the path of all reform."

Happily for Pennsylvania, a very different condition of affairs exists here—thanks to the patriotism and intelligence of her people. Their nearest duty, however, is to see well to it that the evil spirit which is rending Missouri, obtains no foothold among themselves. Meanwhile it would be interesting to learn the exact character of the estimation in which the *Post* holds its former zealous co-worker, now.

WHILE our free traders are urging farmers to raise more corn and wheat, and to waste three-fourths of its value in shipment to England, ALEXANDER DELMAR, one of their most prominent oracles, maintains that the world is to-day producing more bread than it can eat, and that a greater part of our attention should be bestowed on mechanical and manufacturing industries. The fact that his conclusions completely overturn his life-long theories of political economy, serves only to make them all the more remarkable. For instance: Had it not been for the Protective tariff, the iron manufactures of this country would not have been perfected and extended until they are knocking at the doors of England, as they are to-day. Yet, astounding as it may seem, the Democracy of the Western States are clamoring themselves hoarse in denunciations of the very policy by which, through the diversification of industry and the creation of home markets, they are themselves benefited and enriched—and their political allies in this State clap them approvingly on the back for doing so.

THE defeat of BEN. BUTLER in Massachusetts yesterday will lift a heavy load off the minds of many Republicans who were apprehensive of his success. There were very many, we know, who were attracted by his boldness, pluck and dash, and were led by this admiration into hoping that he would be nominated; but the thoughtful men, who were not misled by the glitter of the tinsel with which he is bedizened, dreaded such a result, as involving serious and fatal consequences to the Republican party; and the good sense of the Massachusetts Republicans has saved them from a deep mortification.

We concede BUTLER's ability, shrewdness and plausibility; but we have never once been long struggle over this Massachusetts nomination, that every enemy of Republican principles, every Democrat, every Liberal Republican, and every one of the soreheaded men who are constantly on the look-out for grievances, was friendly to and anxious for BUTLER's nomination: and as it is always safe not to do what your enemies want you to do, the Republicans of the Bay State have acted wisely in disappointing the wishes of those who would have gloated over BUTLER's nomination as a reproach to the party.

BUTLER's bold and open defense of the backpay legislation doubtless contributed largely to his defeat. He deserves credit for his candor; but no party could afford to nominate him, after he put himself on that ground. His paternity of that measure was alike his fault and his misfortune, and he has reaped the natural consequences of that mistaken act.

Another Democratic Slander!

The False Figures of Orvis Exposed!

No Defalcation, as Alleged, in the State Treasury.

The allegation of Gen. JACKSON that "figures will not lie," has been proven to be itself a lie, for figures *will* lie when liars handle them, and put them in the wrong place, or manufacture them to order.

An instance of this is afforded by Mr. J. H. ORVIS, a Democratic member of the last Legislature, who presents an array of figures to show that there is a defalcation in the State Treasury of $2,457,755.

ORVIS is a Center county lawyer, with a high opinion of himself, and with a serene confidence in his ability to hoodwink and deceive the people. He trumped up his false figures before the Legislature, last winter, but was promptly rebuked for his wantonness and mendacity. He refused, when asked, to go to the books in the State Treasury and Auditor General's Office for his figures; but preferred to cook his statistics in his own way, with no authority but his own to back them.

The Democratic papers of the State are now circulating the false figures and deductions of ORVIS, as evidence of something being wrong at Harrisburg; and the party having thus made itself responsible for them, we invite the attention of the public to a few genuine figures, drawn from official sources, and entitled to the fullest credence.

The following is the charge of defalcation as presented by ORVIS:

STATEMENT MADE BY JOHN H. ORVIS, SESSION 1873.

Public debt, Dec. 1, 1866	$35,622,052 16
Add amount of new loan	23,000,000 00
Chambersburg certificates, act May 27, 1871	299,377 65
Agricultural College bond, act April 3, 1872	500,000 00
Total authorized debt	$59,419,429 81
Per contra.	
Loans redeemed from Sinking Fund	$10,992,662 54
Old loans redeemed with new	23,000,000 00
Interest received on new loan	267,255 29
Premium received on new loan	86,092 83
Discrepancy in Sinking Fund account	207,770 12
	$34,553,690 78
Actual debt	$24,865,739 03
	27,303,491 64
Actual defalcation, as stated by Orvis	$2,437,755 61

The first part of this statement, showing the amount of the authorized issue of State bonds, is correct in all but one item, that of Chambersburg certificates, which amounts to $200,748 91, or $2,571 26 *more* than Orvis states.

But the very first item in his "per contra" is an error or a falsification. The items he gives for his total of $10,992,662 54, "Loans redeemed from Sinking Fund," are as follows:

Amount paid in 1867	$ 1,794,644 50
Amount paid in 1868	2,414,816 64
Amount paid in 1869	472,494 18
Amount paid in 1870	1,702,879 05
Amount paid in 1871	2,121,590 17
Amount paid in 1872	2,476,326 00
Total	$10,992,662 54

To which add the amount redeemed by the State Treasurer in the years 1867 and 1868, omitted by Mr. JOHN H. ORVIS—Omitted in year 1867 | $19,122,997 89
Omitted in year 1868 | 32,602,646 00
| | $51,725,643 89
| | $32,118,306 43

Public debt Dec. 1, 1872, as per report rendered	$27,303,494 64

Before which properly corrected statement Mr. ORVIS's defalcation vanishesin to nothing.

The premium and interest on loans went into the Treasury of the State, and not into the Sinking Fund, and have been properly accounted for by the State Treasurer, in the regular receipts and expenditures of the State; and as to Mr. ORVIS's "discrepancy" of $207,770 12, as he has presented no proof to show that there *is* any such discrepancy we must be excused for regarding it as a mis-statement. To sum up:

Mr. Orvis says in his statement that the amount of loans redeemed is	$33,992,662 54
While the correct amount as shown by our statement and by the annual reports is	32,118,306 43
Difference in loans redeemed	$1,874,356 11
To this add the amount of premiums and interest on loans	353,258 12
Discrepancy as made up by Orvis	207,770 12
	$2,435,384 35
Loan act of May 27, 1871	$299,748 91
Mr. Orvis states this loan as	297,377 65
Mr. Orvis's error	$2,371 26
Actual defalcation as claimed by him	$2,437,755 61
Orvis's error in loans redeemed	$1,874,356 11
Receipts on premiums and interest, which should not be included	353,258 12
Discrepancy or *misstatement* Orvis's error in loan of May 27, 1871	207,770 12
	2,371 26—2,437,755 61
Amount of DEFALCATION	$0,000,000 00

Mr. ORVIS also alleges there is a deficiency in the interest account of the State of $550,408 39; but as the interest on the State debt is paid, not by the State Treasurer, but by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, which corporation is made, by law, the financial agency of the State, we refer Mr. ORVIS and his Democratic friends to the Democratic officers of that Democratic corporation for the settlement of that difficulty, if there is any existing, which we do not believe.

We append an official statement of the loans of the State, and their redemption, since 1864, as taken from the books in the office of the Auditor General:

Statement of the Loans of the Commonwealth, 1864 to 1872 Inclusive.

FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent. loans	$ 400,639 00
Five per cent. loans	25,605,263 72
Four and one-half per cent.	958,200 09
	$26,264,093 72

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes	$ 97,257 00
Interest certificates	17,534 99
Domestic creditors' certificates	794 34
	$ 115,519 92
	36,379,643 94
Military loan	3,000,000 00
	$39,379,663 94

1864. PUBLIC DEBT DEC. 1, 1864

Deduct amount redeemed year ending Nov. 30, 1865	1,903,815 88
	$37,476,258 06

1865. PUBLIC DEBT DEC. 1, 1865.

Made up as follows:	
Six per cent. loans, including war loans	$ 3,221,383 00
Five per cent. loans	33,901,745 84
Four and one-half per cent. loans	238,200 00
Relief notes	97,257 00
Interest certificates	17,534 99
Domestic creditors' certificates	146 39
	$37,476,258 06
Redemption for year ending Nov. 30, 1866	1,854,205 90
	$35,622,052 16

1866 PUBLIC DEBT, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$ 3,221,383 00
Five per cent. loans	32,048,192 59
Four and a half per cent. loans	213,200 00
Relief notes	96,625 00
Int. certificates	17,534 99
Domestic credit certs	119 67
	$35,622,052 16
Redemption for year ending Nov. 30, 1867	29,917,642 39
	$14,704,409 77
Loan authorized act Feb. 2, 1867	23,000,000 00
	$37,704,409 77

1867 PUBLIC DEBT, DECEMBER 1, 1867

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$25,311,180 00
Five per cent. loans	12,104,025 20
Four and a half per cent. loans	175,000 00
Relief notes	96,625 00
Int. certificates	17,534 99
Domestic credit certs	44 67
	$37,704,409 77
Redemption for year ending Nov. 30, 1868	4,417,463 64
	$33,286,946 13

1868. PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1868.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$25,311,180 00
Five per cent. loans	7,749,771 56
Four and a half per cent. loans	112,000 00
Relief notes	96,476 00
Interest certificate	17,534 90
Domestic creditors certificates	44 67
	$33,286,946 13
Redemption year ending November 30, 1869	472,406 18
	$32,814,540 95

1869. PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1869.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$25,311,180 00
Five per cent. loans	7,277,384 33
Four and a half per cent. loans	112,000 00
Relief notes	96,297 00
Interest certificates	17,534 90
Domestic creditors certificates	44 67
	$32,814,540 95
Redemption year ending November 30, 1870	1,702,879 05
	$31,111,661 90

1870. PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1870.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$25,064,780 09
Five per cent. loans	5,520,920 33
Four and a half per cent. loans	112,000 00
Relief notes	96,382 00
Interest certificates	17,534 90
Domestic credit certificates	44 67
	$31,111,661 90
Redemption for year ending November 30, 1871	2,121,590 17
	$28,989,071 73
Loan authorized by act of May 27, 1871	277,748 91
	$29,279,820 64

1871. PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1871.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$23,345,630 00
Five per cent. loans	5,408,515 16
Four and a half per cent. loans	112,000 00
Relief notes	96,347 00
Interest certificates	17,534 90
Domestic credit certificates	44 67
Chambersburg certificates	299,748 91
	$29,279,820 64
Redemption year ending November 30, 1872	2,476,326 00
	$26,803,494 64
Loan authorized, act of April 3, 1872	500,000 00
	$27,303,494 64

PUBLIC DEBT DECEMBER 1, 1872.

As follows:	
Six per cent. loans	$21,849,380 00
Five per cent. loans	5,125,466 47
Four and one-half per cent. loans	87,000 00
Relief notes	96,349 00
Interest certificates	17,497 40
Domestic credit certificates	44 67
Chambersburg certificates	127,801 10
	$27,303,494 64

We have thus presented authentic figures in opposition to Mr. ORVIS's imaginary ones; and the figures we present show that there is not the shadow of proof to sustain the charge of defalcation. Any one can verify our figures by referring to the published annual reports of the State officers; and no one can verify the figures of Mr. ORVIS. We are justified, then, in treating them as fabrications, and leave the whole case in the hands of the public, which is sure to judge fairly and honorably.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A journalist has been converted by the New York Fulton street prayer meetings. We always knew there was power in prayer, but did not suppose it could capture a member of the New York press. He must have been a new beginner.

"The devil," we read in startling letters in the St. Louis *Globe*, "is tearing through Missouri." There must have been another new departure.

Baltimore is making brandy out of peach skins. Those who drink it will go, probably.

Chicago proposes to build a hospital that is to be scattered over seven blocks. Well, if it is too big for a hospital, they can use it to store those mortgages in.

It is stated that St. Paul wants more laboring men—and it is certain that many laboring men want more of St. Paul.

The stench from the slaughter house near the Hoboken boundary makes Jersey City folks sick at their stomachs, but they don't they try copper inflngs, as New York Democrats do?

These cold nights are causing no little anxiety on the part of farmers, who are excited about their corn, which had a late start last spring. Some fields of corn have been cut, but a frost at this time would find the bulk of the crop unprepared for it.

Healthy place, Chicago. The *Tribune* of Sunday proclaims in manifest alarm that eight murders have been committed in that city within seven months and "not an arrests."

Ladies should be very careful indeed about the adoption of habits which may be inherited. A North Carolina baby was born recently with false hair.

To-day the New York *Financial and Commercial Chronicle* will issue their annual cotton report for the year ending the last of August. A full crop estimate will be given of the amount of cotton consumed in the South than has ever yet been presented.

There is a paper church actually existing near Bergen, which can contain nearly one thousand persons. It is circular within, octagonal without. The relievos outside, and the statues within, the roof, the ceiling, the Corinthian capitals, are all of papermaché, rendered water proof by saturation in vitriol, lime water, whey and white of egg.

It is now necessary on the part of all persons acquiring government land to stipulate that at least, ten per cent. of it shall be kept as woodland. If it be prairie land that much of it must be planted with trees, otherwise at the end of three years it will be declared forfeited.

The National Pork Packers' Convention assembled in Chicago yesterday.

Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, is troubled with constitutional doubts as to his authority to suppress Ku-Klux outrages in that State. If the marauders were Republicans, though, he would hardly permit his scruples to shelter them.

The President has accepted the surveys of the Southern Pacific Railway route, and the issuance of land patents along the route to the company will soon commence.

The fame of the Brooklyn lling has reached Milwaukee. The *Evening Wisconsin* says it is but an offshoot of the tree planted by Tweed. A sort of an arboret, comparatively speaking, and yet with foliage enough to double a herd of rogues to "keep shady."

Fires are raging in the woods in every direction from Carson, Nevada. The entire region between the summit of the Sierra Nevada and the Washoe range of mountains is hazy with smoke.

In the counties on the Solomon river, in Kansas, fearful confidence with the Smoky, have been discovered springs of coal oil bubbling up, and there is great excitement in that neighborhood.

There is now quite an active movement in the fur trade, in anticipation of the approach of wintry weather.

During the past two and-a-half years, 1,167 patients have been received in the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, and 712 have been discharged, of which, according to careful estimates on the part of officers of that institution, about fifty-eight per cent. are believed to have a reasonable prospect of permanent recovery.

The preliminary soundings for the ocean cable connecting the United States with China and Japan have already been taken, the Tuscarora having gone to sea on the 2d ultimo. The necessity for this cable, in view of our already great and rapidly increasing trade with the East, is sufficiently obvious, and it is to be hoped that all possible dispatch will be exercised in laying it.

A lady who the other day bought a barrel of cabbages in the Washington market found a live baby in it, well dressed, with a milk bottle in its mouth, and so protected by the manner in which the cabbages had been arranged so as to prevent its suffocation.

New hops are already being sent to market. The weather recently has been unfavorable, and fears of the loss of a large per centage of the crop prevail, although picking is progressing rapidly.

In the report of the Baltimore Grand Jury, the bold and decidedly novel presentment is made of all political parades at night, with music, guns and transparencies, as a nuisance, and the recommendation is made to the police board to discountenance them if they cannot prohibit them.

The workingmen are showing healthy signs of progress, and are getting out of the narrow exclusiveness which has heretofore been their chief bane. At the annual meeting of the International Cigar Makers' Union, in Detroit, a few days ago, the convention struck from its constitution the clause which forbids Union men from working in non-union offices.

The gross earnings of twenty-two of the leading railroads for the month of August amounted to $12,160,774, against $11,172,771 for the same month last year. On the whole these returns are very favorable, showing, as they do, an increase of $988,003 over the corresponding month in 1872.

The average western city counts that year lost that has been expositionless. Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis are now in the fall bustle of industrial showings, and Chicago will open her "grand inter-State exhibition" on the 22th, while several smaller cities are yet to be heard from.

The revenue from the tax on tobacco during the last fiscal year was $5,400,000, being $1,000,000 in excess of its estimate.

The latest mail from China mentions the introduction of steam launches, in native employment, on the inland waters of that empire—a circumstance which indicates another victory of progressive ideas over inveterate habits, prejudices and opposing interests.

Dakota will hold a territorial convention some time this month.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County District,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Seymour delivers the annual address before the Susquehanna Valley Agricultural Society, at Indiana, to-morrow.

Blanton Duncan has written a letter to prove that he doesn't "cling to the dead past." Why, he still clings to Blanton Duncan, who is about the "deadest past" in the country.

The family of the brilliant young writer, Frederick W. Loring, who was slain by the Apaches near Wickenburg, Arizona, in November, 1871, while serving with Lieutenant Wheeler's expedition as a correspondent of the *Tribune*, have recovered the effects that were on his person when he fell. Among them were several sketches and a charming poem.

A young lady in Indiana recently sought to demolish an unfaithful lover by publishing some verses addressed to him, in which, after prophesying her immediate dissolution, she said: "Come gaze upon my dust, false one." But the compositor spelled dust with a "D."

Miss Nelly Clague, an English girl who has been in this country some six years, publicly renounced Christianity and embraced Judaism in Troy, New York, on Monday last, and was married immediately thereafter to a Mr. Harris, a young Israelite, of North Adams, Mass.

A remorseful husband, who must be thoroughly contrite and broken in spirit, advertises this way in the Chicago *Times*: "Be it known that I shamefully treated my wife, and was the cause of her leaving me, whereas she was a good wife. If she will return, I will be still a husband can be."

Samuel Shearer, at one time a member of the State Legislature, died in Robesonia, Berks county, on the 4th inst.

A most singular coincidence occurred at Scarboro, N. H., last Sunday. Rev S. H Merrill, who was in perfect health, entered the pulpit and announced as his text. "There is but one step between me and death." He had proceeded with his sermon about five minutes, when he fell, struck dead by heart disease, and has remained unconscious since, with no expectation that he can recover.

A boy only fifteen years old, in Blackhawk county, Iowa, whose father died three years ago, leaving his widow and son an eighty-acre farm burdened with a thousand-dollar mortgage, has taken the whole and sole charge of the farm, hiring help only in seed time, harvest and threshing, paid off the mortgage, purchased a harvester, a sulky plow, a wagon and a set of harness, besides a sewing machine for his mother, and has $100 in cash. He is a member of the Cedar Valley Agricultural Society, and attends school three months each winter.

Charles Mathews knows what is right, as regards the respect due to old age, and does it, and is well rewarded for doing it. During his tour in Australia Mr. Mathews made the acquaintance of an old gentleman who had gone to the antipodes in search of health, and was respectful, or, at least, behaved kindly towards him. Afterward, in the course of his travels, Mr. Mathews met the old gentleman again, and finding him very ill indeed, made him the object of more attention than ever. At last the old gentleman died, and from the will it appeared that he has left Mr. Mathews an annuity of between $2,500 and $3,000. For the sake of old gentlemen in general, this fact cannot be made too public.

Rev. John A. Henderson, formerly of Washington county has been elected President of the Agricultural College of Kansas.

STATE NEWS.

The Governor's reception and office rooms, the Treasury office and the room of the clerks in the Executive Department will be considerably enlarged by improvements now in progress.

The Titusville *Courier* says that "just at this time it is not pleasant to have any of the buildings in this city burned. Will it please state when it will be pleasant for the *Courier* to have a loyal bonfire?"

Mr. John L. Kendiehart, of Gettysburg, has received and accepted the appointment of Principal of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Cassville, Huntingdon county. Mr. K. is a graduate of Pennsylvania College of the class of 1870.

Local option seems to have been a benefit to Warren during the past week in one way at least. Although the attendance at the Court was less than usual, there was less drunkenness, while heretofore during Court it has been excessive. So say the papers.

A number of gentlemen of Shippensburg and vicinity interested in the training and culture of horses, have formed themselves into a club together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

Courses of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Book and Music Stores.

Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
TT28 Principal.

Pennsylvania MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PA.

For Boarders only. The Twelfth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 10th.

The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings thoroughly warm and commodious.

Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

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Pennsylvania Female College

FIFTH AVENUE—EAST END,
Opens Wednesday, September 17th.

Offers every advantage for a Thorough Education. Preparatory Classes to be formed. Students of special branches received. Diploma given upon completion of regular course.

Cars from the city reached via Roupe or East Liberty station, Pennsylvania Railroad, and via Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Horse Railway.

For the convenience of students, the college wagonette will also pass at stated hours from Smithfield avenue, foot of head of Anderson avenue, and from the junction with Penn, passing through East Liberty via Penn avenue and Shady lane.

For further particulars address

JAS. BLACK, D. D.,
PRESIDENT.

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Re-opens SEPTEMBER 24th.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal. Mrs. ELIZA S. WATSON, Vice-Principal. Situation: One hour from New York City, amidst rare scenery; climate very healthy, and absolutely free from malaria; buildings elegantly furnished and with modern conveniences.

Advantages—As a advanced and finishing course in all departments; the modern languages spoken and taught critically for the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel, N. Y. Art Collector, visits. Music received unusual attention; the N. Y. Philharmonic Rehearsals and best Matinees attended; a resident Christian Home, providing the advantages without the distractions of city life. d*

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal,
Will Re-Open SEPTEMBER 17th, 1873.

Application for Boarding Pupils may be made to Mrs. P. C. Smith, Packer Col. Institute, by letter till September 1st or later personally.

For catalogues address as above. M7th

LINDEN HALL,
A MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR GIRLS,

In the village of Lititz, Lancaster county, Pa. The 80th Annual Session opens AUGUST 27.

Rev. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN,
Principal.

KENWOOD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Presents strong attractions to parents and guardians. A pleasant home; thorough instruction; healthful discipline; excellent library; new apparatus. Send for catalogue. Liberal discount to clergymen.

CHARLES JACOBUS, A. M., Prin.,
New Brighton, Penn.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—

This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

Special Announcement.

Having purchased from the firm of Messrs. Overholt the balance of their Entire Stock of the

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF

WHISKIES,

KNOWN AS THE

A. & H. S. Overholt,
B. F. Overholt & Co., and
H. S. Overholt & Co.

We are prepared to furnish the trade with the above brands, with age ranging from 1 to 9 years old.

We have also on hand and in store a large stock of the well known

McKim, Moore, Finch and Fountain
And other PURE

RYE WHISKIES,

At all ages to suit. Our Stock of IMPORTED

Cognacs, Ports, Sherries, Gins

&c., are among the largest, all of which we offer to the trade at very reasonable prices. Call and be convinced.

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Open daily from 10 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books closed and interest calculated at the end of June.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

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DRY GOODS

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Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

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As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

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Pittsburgh Female College,

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Elegant buildings, thoroughly finished and refitted in fine style. Well selected course of study. Thorough teaching.

EIGHT DEPARTMENTS,
TWENTY-FIVE TEACHERS.

The departments of Drawing and Painting, and Vocal and Instrumental Music, have been re-organized, and hereafter diplomas will be granted to those who complete the prescribed course. Seven Teachers will give instruction in the

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

The ensuing year. All are cordially invited to call and examine the buildings, and make themselves acquainted with the superior facilities afforded by the College.

Application for admission can be made at once by mail or in person.

The Fall term will commence SEPTEMBER 10.

Charges less than by any school offering equal advantages and accommodations. Send for a catalogue.

Newell Institute.

YOUNG LADIES' DIVISION, No. 255 Penn avenue.

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Time of Re-opening September 8th.

Applications received on and after September 1st.

Spacious and tasteful Rooms in both Divisions.

This Institute is well known in the East as supplying first-class preparation for College. Young Ladies prepared, as heretofore, for Vassar.

The same THOROUGHNESS characterizes the teaching in all the branches.

A Preparatory Class will be organized in each Division. Terms, $30 per half year.

For Regular Terms, &c., see Catalogue at Book and Music Stores.

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Young Ladies and Gentlemen,

28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.

The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.

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The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

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At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

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Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 10, 1873.

The local money market continues still well supplied with funds, and good borrowers are accommodated at their banks without resorting to the intervention of the bill brokers. Yet, from every direction the country banks that make Pittsburgh the chief point for their reserve funds, are calling home currency in amounts which must soon be felt in the declining deposit lines of our city banks. This drain of currency is, no doubt, to meet the demands of the farmers in sending forward their crops to market, and is only a natural feature that the return flow of money from the country is slow in comparison with the rapid outflow to meet this demand.

The stock and government markets have been feverish and fluctuating during the day with a general weakening and decline of prices at the three o'clock call, as compared with the opening quotations.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1881	117
1862	113
1864	114¾
1865	115¾
1865, new	116¾
1867	116¾
1868	116¾
10-40s	113¾
New 5s	113¾
Gold	113¾
Currency 6s	118
Tennessees, old	81
Tennessees, new	81
South Carolinas, July	81
North Carolinas, old	97
North Carolinas, new	95
Missouris	91¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s, 1881	117
United States 5-20s, 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Currency Packets	118

The New York Journal of Commerce furnishes the following report of the dry goods importations for the months enumerated:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Manufs of Wool	$20,068,418	$17,344,125	$17,710,128
Manufs of Cotton	15,331,967	15,632,941	14,934,462
Manufs of Silk	11,761,462	12,334,430	13,577,101
Manufs of Flax	8,043,567	9,141,820	8,767,994
Misced. Dry Goods	7,883,793	6,941,437	5,054,230
Tot. ent. for con	$72,609,200	$68,301,163	$59,403,855

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Manufs of Wool	$8,257,161	$12,634,966	$10,939,206
Manufs of Cotton	3,998,616	6,483,194	6,626,259
Manufs. of Silk	5,680,234	6,916,332	6,847,347
Manufs of Flax	31,761,462	4,355,993	4,884,836
Misc'l. Dry Goods	1,982,576	1,453,185	1,767,614
Total withdn from warehouse	$22,720,204	$32,029,171	$30,653,479
Add ent. for. con	72,609,200	68,301,163	59,403,855
Total thrown on the market	$95,359,254	$100,330,334	$90,057,355

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Manf's of wool	$ 9,881,184	$ 15,790,062	$10,734,998
Manf's of cotton	4,537,078	7,116,080	5,952,093
Manf's of silk	6,10,981	8,764,153	6,472,904
Manf's of flax	3,154,419	4,868,048	4,090,010
Misced. dry goods	1,377,496	1,975,128	1,345,991
Total entered for warehouse	$25,067,158	$ 38,492,101	$28,579,996
Add entered for consumption	72,609,550	68,301,163	59,403,855
Total entered at the port	$97,676,708	$106,933,264	$87,983,851

This shows a decrease of nineteen millions during the current year as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and nearly ten millions as compared with the first eight months of 1871. The general decrease in the imports, and a large and unexpected increase in the exports, places the comparison of the country in a very different attitude from that which it occupied last year. From present appearances, the value of foreign trade for the whole United States for the calendar year, expiring with December, will be decidedly in favor of this country. The receipts of dry goods are now usually less than one-third of the total foreign imports at this port.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the varsous sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

September 10, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
Western Union Tel.	83¾	....	83¾	83¾	83¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	....	42¾	42	41¾
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	91¾
Wells-Fargo Express	....	....	72	....	71¾
American Express	....	....	53	....	53
United States Express	....	....	67¾	....	67¾
New York Central	....	....	103½	103½	103½
Erie	....	....	50¾	50¾	50¾
Michigan Southern	91¼	....	90¾	90¾	91
Illinois Central	....	....	101	101	101
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	....	....	96¾	....	96¾
Chicago and N. W.	....	....	69¾	69	69¾
Chicago and N. W., pref.	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	107¾	....	106¾	106¾	106¾
St. Paul	46¾	....	46	46¾	46¾
St. Paul, pref	98	....	98	98	98
Wabash	63¾	....	63¾	63¾	63
Fort Wayne	....	....	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Mississippi	38½	....	37¾	37¾	37¾
Union Pacific stock	24¾	....	....	24¾	24¾
Colorado and Alton	102	....	101	101	101
Terre Haute	29	....	28¾	28¾	28¾
C. C. and I. C.	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	83½
Reading	84¾
United Cos	121¾
Oil Creek	60
Lehigh Valley	60½
Phila and Erie	24
Pittsburgh 58	72¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	99¾
Central Trans	47
Empire Trans	56

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, September 10, 1873.

REMARKS—To-day business on the street showed a better feeling than has existed for the past day or two, and we look for a continuance of the same for the remainder of the week.

The apple trade is absolutely dead, and farmers might as well keep them at home, make cider, vinegar, apple butter, dried apples, or let them even rot there, as to ship them to this city, and be out of pocket for freight expenses.

Butter is in excellent demand, particularly for strictly choice, and the market to-day was quite active at the quotations given below.

Eggs were much sought after to-day, and prices took a little jump.

The flour market continues quite firm, and although we learn of some advances being made in the West, we are hardly prepared to think that it is anything more than a little scare owing to the recent great demand for the export trade.

The grain dealers report a very firm market in all kinds of grain, everything except oats being very scarce.

The remainder of the list remains nominally as previous prices, with few changes to note.

Below will be found a table of the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,816	6,634	15,540
Apples, bbls	2,121	1,334	3,455
Cheese, boxes	1,819	2,266	4,085
Corn, sacks	4,675	1,809	6,084
Wheat, sacks	3,444	3,118	6,562
Barley, sacks	2,037	4,389	6,426
Rye, sacks	2,065	1,530	3,595
Oats, sacks	14,025	5,125	19,150
Butter, bbls	175	148	323
Bacon, pcs	....	1,262	1,262
Beans, bbls	285	168	553

Below will be found the wholesale prices for this market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—It seems to be useless to waste our space to quote apples when they are a drug upon the market, in fact they will continue to be so until some of the green fruit is in less demand. A few sales were made to-day at 15@25 for $2 ⅜ bbl, the latter for a nice article. Receipts 94 bbls.

ALES—We continue in receipt of a very fair home demand at the present quotations, but we do not that they will be soon changed, if we may judge from the condition of the new hop prospects as not very fattering, to say the least. For the present we continue to quote as the following: Wiedenmann's, $9; Kaier, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $11 ⅞ bbl; Pass' English ale, in kilderkins of 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; bbls, 50 gals, $55.

ASHES—But a moderate demand is made for the various grades reported below, and prices are unchanged. Arsenic, 6@8c; refined soda, 5@5½c; common do, 4@ pots, 9@9½c; pearls, 11c; black lead, 4½@ nitrate soda, 4½@4¾.

BRAN—There is but a moderate inquiry for beans as yet, a little of the new crop having made its appearance in this market. New medium are quoted at $1 per bush.

BANNER PLAYING POWDER—Continues in active demand at our previous quotations: ¼ in cans, $1.60@2 doz; ½ in cans $2; 1 in cans $5.50; 5 lb cans $20; 10 lb wooden boxes, 40c ⅌ lb.

BRICK—There does not seem to be much inquiry at present, but in a small way we can quote sales at 5@6c ⅌ M.

BROOM CORN—The market is very flat with little doing at 7@8c by the car lot.

BUTTER—To-day there was an active movement in butter, and as the receipts continue light—having but light passenger to-day—the activity will be redoubt, continue for some time. Prices fluctuated considerably during the day, but the latter figures, new, however, must not be any criterion as being the market price, as it was obtained for an odd package of fancy butter. The following are the ruling prices of article were 26@27c@28 ⅌ lb, and brisk at these quotations.

BROOMS—Remain firm at $2 25@2 50@3 per doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Since our last report there has been a downward tendency in prices for hams, notwithstanding the trade continues quite active, owing to the cooler weather setting in West, and, as a natural consequence, affects this market. The following are our quotations since the decline: Hams, extra sugar cured, ⅌ lb 15¾c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 11¾c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 13¾c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 18¾c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ⅌ doz, $7 50. Sides—Shoulders, ⅌ lb, 10c; rib sides, 10¾c; short rib do, 11c; clear do, 11¾c; mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $18. Lard—Prime leaf in tierces, 9¾c; ⅌ lb, for export; for summer use, in tierces, 9¾c; refined for summer use, in half bbls, 10¼c; refined for summer use, in 50 lb cans, 10½c; refined in 3 ⅌ caddies, 12¾c; refined in 5 ⅌ caddies, 12¾c; refined in 2 ⅌ pails, 13¾c; refined in 6 ⅌ pails, 13c. The receipts are much under our usual estimate of 50 tierces bacon.

CASTOR OIL—There is a fair trade demand for standard white at 15c ⅌ gal.

CHEESE—The market continues quite active, notwithstanding the receipts have fallen off since our last report. Ordinarily the factorymen begin to lessen the amount of their manufacture, but, if we are correctly informed, the manufacture will continue uninterrupted to October, owing to the richness of the milk from which they make the cheese. The receipts have increased but prices remain unchanged. Prime New York Goshen ⅌ lb 13c; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 13c for July make, and 13½c for August make. In a jobbing way 13¾@14c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy.

CHICKENS—There still continues to be a fair demand for poultry, and by the coop we are reported sales at 5@5½c ⅌ pair for spring, and 60@65c for old.

CEMENTS—The following are the ruling quotations: Boston's Plaster, ⅌ 2 bbls 2 50; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $3 00; calcined plaster, $4 50@5 00; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CRACKERS—The following are the ruling quotations of the leading manufacturers: Soda crackers, 8½c; oyster crackers, 7½c; soda crackers, 7½c; sugar crackers, 10c; butter crackers, 12½c; fancy crackers, 25 ⅌ lb.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for lard oil to pay.

CANNED GOODS—Following are the ruling figures of the market for canned goods, pickles and fancy groceries in this market: 2 lbs blackberries, ⅌ doz, $2 25; 2 lbs white cherries, ⅌ doz, $2 75@3 00; 2 lbs peaches, $2 25; 3 lbs peaches, $2 50; 2 lbs peaches, $2 25; 3 lbs pie peaches, $2 25; 2 lbs pie apples, $2; 2 lbs damson plums, $2 50; 2 lbs pine apples, $2 75; 2 lbs quinces, $2 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $2 25; 2 lbs huckleberries, $2 50; 2 lbs whortleberries, $2 75; 2 lbs lima beans, $3; 2 lbs stringbeans, $2; 2 lbs Winslow's corn, $2 40; 2 lbs sugar corn, $2; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green peas, $2 00; 2 lbs succotash, $2 25; 3 lbs tomatoes, $2 25; 2 lbs tomatoes, $2; 2 lbs California salmon, $3 25; 2 lbs California salmon, $4 50; 2 lbs spiced salmon, $2; 1 lb fresh lobsters $2; 2 lbs fresh lobster, $3 75; 1 lb Cove oysters $1 15@1 40; 2 lbs Cove oysters, $2 00@2 50; 1 lb spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $2 75; tomato ketchup, quarts, $2 25; tomato ketchup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, pints, $4 25; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $2 50.

Mustard—Imitation French mustard, ⅌ doz, $1 50; genuine French mustard, $2 50; Coleman's ⅌ D. S. P., $2 10; Coleman's ⅌ do, $3 75; Coleman's 1 oz, $1; Durkee's 4 oz, ⅌ do, $2 50; ⅌ lb do, 40c; 8 lb kegs, 30c.

Pickles—Medium, $5; barrels, 1,200 medium, $10; pints, $6 50; barrels, 600 pints, $6; quarts, $4 50; barrels, 300 quarts, $2 50; half gallons, pints, $3 60; gallons, pints, $5 50; Hexagon, pints, mixed, $6; English cauliflower, pints, $3 75; English chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 50; pickled onions, pints, $3 75; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 50; English pickles, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 50; English sliced onions, pints, $3 75; English sliced onions, quarts, $6 50; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $4 50; English gherkins, quarts, $7 50; English assorted pickles, pints, $4 50.

CIDER—There has been some little inquiry for new with none on sale. It is rather early, however, as the demand for old is better. New might be worth $6@8 ⅌ bbl here, while old cured is quoted at $12 ⅌ bbl.

EGGS—The market was rather active to-day and a very fair business was done. A number of the egg dealers who had invoices of fresh eggs delivered to them to-day had no difficulty in disposing of them. The ruling price was 20c ⅌ doz, although a bbl was wheeled from the store at 24c.

FISH—Prime No 1 continue in fair request at 12c ⅌ lb.

FEATHERS—There is a better feeling being manifested for prime No 1, with sales at 60@ ⅌ lb. No 2 still very much store at 50@ ⅌ lb.

FISH—The market continues remarkably firm, particularly for all kinds of Lake Erie coast fish, owing to the recent disaster to fishermen and their vessels during the late storm, and if we are not mistaken, more will be can look for an advance in about a week. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra No 1 mess mackerel, $23 ⅌ bbl; No 1 mess mackerel, $21 ⅌ bbl; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $20 ⅌ bbl; No 1 shore mackerel, $19 ⅌ bbl; No 1 bay mackerel, $21; No 1 bay mackerel, $19 50; extra No 2 mackerel, $17 50; No 2 mackerel, $16 ⅌ bbl; large No 3 mackerel, $13; No 3 mackerel, $11; split Labrador new herring, $5 50; white fish, $7 25@7 50 ⅌ ½ bbls; lake trout, $6 50@7 ⅌ ½ bbl; medium codfish, $6 50 ⅌ 100 lbs; medium Grand Bank codfish, $6 00 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FLOUR—Dealers do not seem to be uniform in their opinions as to the true status of the market, but if we are correctly informed, the manufacture will continue uninterrupted to October, owing to the richness of the milk from which they make the cheese. The receipts have increased but prices remain unchanged. Prime New York Goshen ⅌ lb 13c; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 13c for July make, and 13½c for August make. In a jobbing way 13¾@14c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy.

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Pickles—Medium, $5; barrels, 1,200 medium, $10; pints, $6 50; barrels, 600 pints, $6; quarts, $4 50; barrels, 300 quarts, $2 50; half gallons, pints, $3 60; gallons, pints, $5 50; Hexagon, pints, mixed, $6; English chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English chow chow, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 50; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 50; English cauliflower, pints, $3 75; English mixed

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1873.

	Cents.
Cain, Thomas A., New York	2
Farmers & Mechanics Nat. Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Foster, Andrew, City	3
Geekie, Charles W., Baltimore, Md	1
Grunn, James, City	2
Harmen, Henry, Tyrone, Pa.	2
Herron, Jos. A., Monongahela City, Pa.	2
Hitchcock, M. V., Hyde Park, Ill.	3
Howard, Rev. W. D., Allegheny, Pa.	2
Irwin, John, Irwin's Station, Pa.	3
Johnson, J. P., Oil City, Pa.	2
Kribs, Anna, Norwalk, Ohio	3
King & Co., Batistberry, Vt.	2
Laughlin, David, Fagundus, Pa.	3
Matt, Mary M., Kittanning, Pa.	3
Mallon, Catharine, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Marks, James, New York	3
Meskemer, J. C., New Cumberstown, O.	3
McComib, Maggie, New Brighton, Pa.	3
Newell, John, Cincinnati, O.	3
Nichoff, Henry, Milwaukee, Wis.	3
Patterns, Peter, Butler, Pa.	3
Richardson, Mrs. M. D., Cincinnati, O.	3
Rickpatrick, Mary, Cross Cut, Pa.	3
Schmeritze, Clarance, Andover, Mass.	3

JNO. H. STEWART, P. M.

The Reunion.

It should be remembered that the adjourned meeting of citizens, to take measures to give the visiting soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland a hearty welcome, will be held this evening at Municipal Hall. There should be a full attendance.

That Blasting in Allegheny.

We have already reported the complaints made in regard to the blasting of rock on Stockton street, Allegheny. Yesterday it appears from information made before Alderman D. L. Smith, by Mr. Benj. Patterson the work was resumed and some damage were done. A rock weighing about thirty pounds was thrown upon the house of the prosecutor on Old street, one hundred feet distant, and it broke in the roof. Another piece of rock of about forty pound fell within three feet of a little boy, Mr. Stein, the contractor for the improvement of Steep street, who is doing the blasting, will have a hearing in the case.

A Card.

At a meeting of the Great Western Brass Band, convened in the Palace car, attached to the train, returning from the Brookville excursion, and lot sale yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of each and every member of this band are hereby extended from full and grateful hearts, to the citizens of Brookville generally, but more particularly to Capt. O. B. Brown, J. P. George, Esq., editor of the *Brookville Jeffersonian*, and Sheriff P. H. Shannon, for courtesies shown us, as well as for the hospitable, cordial manner in which we were entertained.

B. WEIS, leader.

Sudden Death at New Brighton.

Samuel Armstead, a well known colored man, employed as private watchman in the banking house of Messrs. R. E. & H. Hooper, New Brighton, was found dead yesterday morning, in the banking house. The report of the finding of the body created great excitement, as people naturally imagined that the watchman had been killed and the bank robbed. A thorough inspection was made of the premises, and nothing was found to be disturbed. The deceased has been subject to attacks of heart disease for some time, and it is supposed that he was taken ill suddenly in the night and died before being able to call assistance.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Florence's matrimony and unctuous impersonation of *Barney O'Farrell*, is so perfect a specimen of dramatic art, and withal so wonderfully genial and amusing, that the habitues of this popular theater will not, as yet, suffer the drama "Eileen Oge" to be displaced. It will be repeated to-night, and judging from the steadily increasing audiences, there seems to be a strong probability that it will hold the boards during the remainder of the week. The acting of the stock company improves in excellence. Mr. Price, as "*Patrick O'Donnell*," steered carefully and discriminatingly between the extremes, and presented a very satisfactory rendering of his part. He is a fine looking young gentleman, with an agreeable voice, refined and cultivated bearing and considerable reserve force. He has made a good favorable impression, and, we believe, is destined to become a favorite. We also have to notice the other characters, however, before deciding as to the full measure and range of his talents. Another acquisition to the company, Mr. Hamilton, will appears to possess considerable ability. When he has overcome the slight nervousness that now he seems as yet to suffer, he promises to do remarkably well. Miss Wilmot's impersonation of *Eileen*, was in effective performance, and they gives every indication of making herself extremely popular in her profession. Her singing voice possesses it well, and her manner commends her to favorable consideration. If her acting this week is a sample of what she is going to do, she will create much pleasure at her hands. The remaining roles were all very satisfactorily filled, and it would be too high praise to say that the company, taken as a whole, is the best that has ever appeared in this city. People who appreciate the dramatic excellence have now their opportunity.

The Academy—Black Crook.

The ever-increasing density of the packed masses who nightly throng the Academy shows a constantly increasing public interest in the wonderful spectacle, as the week advances. Mysterious, entangled and inconsequential as the story of the ballet may be—the fact remains that the performance is most attractive and enjoyable, as is every night evidenced by the enthusiastic expressions of delight it elicits from the crowds whom it draws like a loadstone. Every opportunity which the author affords is made the most of—the result being a constant succession of brilliant and bewildering surprises, until the final fall of the curtains blots the glittering ghost from view. It is as full of volatility and rapid intensity as an egg is of meat. Everybody likes to look at a "Crook" at least once in his life. The "Crook" is such—on a stupendous scale. Go and see it. It is far better than reading the "Arabian Nights."

Alms's American Theater.

There was a large and enthusiastic house last night, the attendance being proportionately as great as at any other of the establishments. A refined, and hilarity prevailed, and the delighted audience enjoyed an unusually excellent programme. A splendid bill for this evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

The attractive bill at this place drew out a fine audience last night. The specialties well received, the dances were all that could be des ired, and the burlesques were extremely funny. To-night there will be great attractions.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The proceeding in bankruptcy, commenced last April by D. Torrens & Co., of New York city creditors, against J. R. Reynolds, of Westmoreland county, debtor, after adjudication seemingly advanced, were yesterday restricted, the usual papers having been issued.

In the bankruptcy case of A. & R. C. McPherson, of Oil City, by agreement of counsel on all sides on certain creditors, the order made for the sale of certain property was so modified that the sale of certain oil interest should be subject to the settlement of partnership accounts.

In the case of Roberts & Co., of Titusville, vs. William Kingsland, of the same place, on motion of Roger Sherman, Esq., the Second National bank of Titusville was allowed to intervene, and the usual order to show cause was issued.

In the matter of Alexander Ross & Co., of Warren county, bankrupt, a rule to show cause was granted.

In the matter of Owen Cunningham, of Cambria county, bankrupt, a hearing in the motion for injunction was continued to October 21.

In the case of Wm. Bigham vs. J. A. Campbell & Co., alleged bankrupts, the motion for injunction was argued by Mr. Bigham and Mr. Fetterman against. The opinion of the Court was reserved.

In the matter of James Weaver, of Indiana county, bankrupt, the motion for injunction against Mary Weaver was argued by Messrs. Dunlevy and Reed for, and Mr. Taylor against. The opinion of the Court was reserved.

In the case of John Casey vs. the schooner Schuylkill, of the port of Erie, John Laughlin was allowed to intervene and prosecute his claim as colibelant.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ellen Kennedy, indicted, on oath of Martin Carey, for an assault and battery, a *nolle pros.* was allowed upon the payment of costs by the prosecutor.

Richard Lenz, charged with assault and battery on oath of Elizabeth Wilbert, was found not guilty, but was directed to pay the costs of the case.

In the case of Ellen Kennedy, indicted for surety of the peace on oath of Mary Curtin, a *nolle pros.* was allowed, the prosecution paying the costs.

Thomas Lydell was found guilty of the larceny of eighteen coins in national currency and one gold coin from the person of Martin Caredeld.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Reno, indicted on oath of Eliza J. Campbell for fornication, the jury is out.

The case of Nathaniel Reese, charged with larceny from the person is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Charles Merz,	Joseph Lavender,
William Long,	Thomas Robb,
J. T. Bacon et al.,	Oliver Tate (2)
James Cunningham,	Gottlieb Harr,
James Brooks,	Mary E. Dittrich,
Shirley Brawdy,	Wm. Reardon,
Lorenz Voeiker,	John Reinbach,
Henry Ruth,	Peter Curtin,
Pat. Cassidy,	Thomas Rogers,
Peter Doyle,	Martin Ryer et al.
James Grey,	

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In this Court, yesterday, the argument on the motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of Jas. Brown vs. Messrs. Wormser, Myers & Co., proprietors of the Petrolite Oil Works, was heard, Messrs. Bruce and Slagle appearing for plaintiff, and Messrs. Acheson, Swoope and Cook for respondents. The application is based upon the principle that oil refineries, located in thickly populated districts, constitute a nuisance *per se* and are subject to abatement or removal, as any other hurtful or dangerous business. The Court, after hearing the argument, took possession of the papers and will announce its decision hereafter.

THE LATE HON. A. W. LOOMIS.

Disposition of His Estate.

The will of the late Hon. A. W. Loomis has been filed for probate in the Register's office. It is dated October 3, 1868. In it he bequeaths to his four grandchildren (children of Austin Loomis, deceased), $5,000 each, to be paid to them on attaining their majority. The real and personal estate is devised (subject to these legacies) to Captain Orlando M. Loomis, his heirs and assigns. M. A. Woodward, Esq., is appointed sole executor.

In a codicil dated April 1, 1869, it is directed that no interest on the legacies begin to run or be payable until the expiration of two years after the death of the testator. The legacies are to be paid and discharged whenever Orlando M. Loomis may deem it proper so to do.

A codicil dated November, 1873, contains the following provisions: In the event of the death of Orlando M. Loomis before the death of the testator, the whole demise share and interest he would under the will receive, shall pass into the hands of James Mason, of Cleveland, Ohio, as trustee, to hold, invest and disburse as follows: Out of the income he shall comfortably support the child or children of Orlando by his wife Nancy. He shall pay at his discretion, not exceeding the sum of six hundred dollars per annum, for the support of Thomas D. Loomis, a son. The remainder of the share intended for Orlando, shall be for the benefit of his child or children, and their mother. Should the children meet the age of majority they shall be paid two-thirds of their father's share and the widow one-third. In the event that the estate shall not be sufficient to pay to Orlando's family ten thousand dollars, sufficient sums to be deducted equerly from the five thousand dollar legacies, so as to make up the full amount.

A third codicil, dated May 8, 1872, has the following in substance: In consideration that the estate the estate of November, 1871, the bequests and provisions are altered. The grand children of Austin Loomis shall receive but four thousand dollars each, instead of five thousand, the provision being liable to the same contingency and proportionate reduction in the codicil of November 1871. The bequest to Orlando shall also be increased if the estate shall prove sufficient to pay to the widow and child of Orlando M. (who is now deceased) more than sixteen thousand dollars. It is directed that the interest be paid to the grandchildren at the death of the testator instead of two years hereafter. It is further directed that until the daughter of Orlando shall reach the age of twelve years, if she shall live to that age, if not, so long as she shall live, the one-half instead of one-third of the income arising from the estate which is to go to the widow and child, shall go to the widow for her support and one-half to the child.

In case James Mason shall accept the trust conferred on him he shall not be required to give security for the performance of the duties of his trust.

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Commission—Regular Reports.

A regular meeting of the Fire Commission was held last evening at their room, Municipal Hall. Members present—Messrs. Torley, Walton, Jones, McElroy and Pitcairn, Who was called to the chair. Chief Engineer reported eleven fires and alarms of fire for the month of August, the only extensive fire being that at the oil refinery of Wormser, Myers & Co. in the Fifteenth ward. The Engineer calls attention to the fact that Engine No. 1 is, and has for some time been, unfit for duty, and recommends that some disposition be made of it.

The report was accepted, and in the matter of Engine No. 1 action was postponed.

The report of the Superintendent of the Telegraph was also read and accepted. The Superintendent says that since the last report six poles have been reset on Fifth avenue and nine poles on Butler street, to correspond with the new lines on the streets named. The two alarm wires formerly on the poles of the Pacific and Atlantic telegraph poles, on Second avenue, from Frankstown to Hazlewood, have been changed to new poles there. On August 27th the new signal and alarm circuits on the South Side were finished and connected with the office. September 4th seven of the new alarm boxes were added to No. 2 circuit, and eight boxes to No. 6 circuit, all in East Liberty district. To No. 4 circuit six new boxes were added, being in the Second avenue and Hazlewood districts. Two new gongs have been placed in the South Side engine houses, and one in East Liberty. All boxes and gongs have worked satisfactorily. The report then compliments Gamewell & Co. on their successful fulfillment of the contract. It is intended to change a number of the fire alarm boxes so that the numbers will extend in more regular rotation. The proposed change will place all the sixties on Penn avenue, the seventies on Butler street and the nineties on Second avenue. The removal of box 65 from Thirtieth street and Penn avenue to Thirty-second and Railroad streets is recommended.

The report was accepted and the recommendations were referred to the monthly committee.

On motion, the monthly committee was instructed to purchase a light wagon for use of the telegraph department.

The bill of Gamewell & Co., for extension of Fire Alarm Telegraph, was presented and approved. The bill as per contract amounts to $36,000, which is to be liquidated as follows: $16,000 in cash and one half of the balance in six months, the other half in nine months, with interest.

A bill of the same firm for extra supplies amounting to $367.97 was ordered to be paid.

The Ladder Truck B. and company was ordered on duty next Monday, to be located in the Walton Hose house, East Birmingham.

The Engine No. 9 (reserve) was ordered to the Mechanics house, Birmingham.

Adjourned.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Estimated Value of the Real and Personal Property.

The table published in our columns on Monday last, from the pen of Mr. Bigham, Commissioner of Statistics, is an interesting and useful one. It shows the great disproportion between the assessed and the true values of property, real and personal, in the several townships, and stands very clearly the necessity for a reform (or rather the enforcement of the existing laws) in regard to the assessing of property. We think, however, that Mr. Bigham is mistaken in supposing that six is the multiple required to ascertain the true value of property in Allegheny county. His figures for the whole county are as follows:

	Assessed value.	Real value.
Allegheny county	$44,315,067	$365,890,522

Those who take the trouble to inquire into the assessments, in any part of the county, and compare the values on the Assessors' books with the cash values, will find that in most instances the land assessment is up to one-sixth of the real value, a dozen cases only which it is below that figure. This is particularly the case with large properties. Not one tenth the true value is a very common standard among Assessors; but many large values are assessed at one-twentieth, and below. The data furnished by the Board of Revision, for the city of Pittsburgh, would make the total 400 hundred. In Allegheny county at least nine times greater than the assessed value, which is about the highest that Mr. Bigham has estimated them. It was ascertained that the assessed value of Pittsburgh was but one-third the cash value, and that the Board before the division in determining the equalized values. It is conceded, generally, that the assessments in the country districts are relatively no higher than in Pittsburgh; but taking Allegheny city and the borough of Birmingham as the basis of the same standard as was ascertained under the equalization ordinance in Pittsburgh, and the result would be as follows:

	Assessed value.	Cash value.
Pittsburgh	$132,871,953	$376,141,795
Allegheny	10,000,000	30,000,000
Birmingham	27,000,000	87,000,000
Townships (46)	12,000,000	108,000,000
Total	$44,871,953	$601,141,795

Mr. Bigham estimates the true value of the county, including Pittsburgh, at $265,890,522. The cash value of Pittsburgh, as ascertained under the equalization ordinance, is $376,147,595. Deducting this from the total cash value of Mr. Bigham, and there remains $89,742,927 for the balance of the county. This figure, reduced to one-sixth would give but $14,-790,154 as the assessed value of the property outside of the boroughs and townships, whereas the assessed value of these large districts is $25,000,000.

The United States census reports for 1870 give the population of Pittsburgh, at that time, at 86,076, and of the whole county at 178,976, and of the whole State at 3,888,-540,119. That is, $99,290,548 more for Allegheny county than Mr. Bigham's estimate, and $288,585,621 more in the State. We are of opinion, therefore, that Bigham's figures are the true estimate of the real and personal property of the county.

UNWARRANTED CHARGE.

False Imputation of the Prohibition Platform.

The Presbyterian *Banner* of yesterday, under the title of "Unwarranted Charge," publishes the following:

In the preamble to the resolutions adopted by the Temperance Convention of this county, on the 26th ult., occurs the following sentence:

"It (the Republican party) has given us men in our Constitutional Convention, *some* of whom advocated and voted for a prohibitory clause, saving to the use of vote on the 21st of March, being nominated for the Legislature, by a highway robber and thief, and on their final reading voted against and so defeated the clause."

A reference to the Republican county ticket will show that the only nominees to whom this grave charge can apply are the candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Associate Judge of this county; and the high reputation of the eminent lawyers named for those positions respectively entitles them to a true statement of the facts. We have been misled by the published statement, or the above charge is incorrect. We have no advice to give our readers as to the candidates for whom to vote; but having given place in our columns to the Temperance platform, we but perform a simple act of justice in making this statement.

CITY PROPERTY, ALLEGHENY.

Contracts Awarded by the Committee

The Committee of Allegheny Councils, on city property, held a meeting last evening and transacted a large amount of business of importance. Among other matters considered were the letting of contracts, and the following were awarded:

For building the Sandusky street engine house, to Messrs. Fisher & Aiken, for $9,923.

For improvement of Market house as per specifications, to J. H. Cochran, for $11,996.

For building Knapp's battery armory, to Fisher & Aiken, for $4,096.

Divorce Cases.

In the Common Pleas, yesterday, the petition of Nellie Copeland for divorce from Samuel Copeland, was referred to the Commissioner for further testimony. Ursula Schadel, of McKeesport, was granted a divorce from her husband, John Schadel, on the ground of willful desertion. The same statement as that this man *left* his wife because he could not get control of some property of hers, valued at $6,000. Caroline Rose, who also finally divorced from her husband, William Moore.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening and passed upon a number of bills.

POSTMASTER STEWART was able to visit the office yesterday morning for the first time his late mishap. He only remained a short time.

THE Kellar farm of thirty acres, located near the Allegheny cemetery, was sold at sheriff sale to Mr. F. H. Bussman was the purchaser.

OFFICERS Miller and Whittaker, of Allegheny, after a lively chase yesterday, arrested, Jacob Swigley, a man named Hoffman, who had skipped his bail.

ELLEN DOUGHERTY, a frail creature, was arrested on Liberty street, near Smithfield street, charged with grabbing twenty dollars from a man named Wallace.

THE Committee of Allegheny Councils, appointed in the matter of the purchase of the gas works, last night waited on Elihu J. Lamoyne for his report to Councils.

CORA SCHWEE, youngest daughter of J. S. and N. Schwee, aged 6 years 6 months and 6 days, died in Fayette county, Texas, on the 6th inst., of diphteria. She was aged nine years and eight months.

YESTERDAY afternoon a young man named Bowman suffered severe injuries by being run over by a train of cars in Allegheny. His legs were smashed, and amputation was necessary.

The *Presbyterian Banner* began its sixteenth year yesterday. It stands pre-eminent as "the oldest religious paper in the West." It is fresh and vigorous as any of its juvenile contemporaries.

MR. R. H. KELLY, Secretary of the Mexican Veteran Association, has changed the name of the organization ordinance, is $176,147,595. Deducting this from the total valuation of Mr. Bigham, and there remains $89,742,927 for the balance of the county. This figure, reduced to one-sixth would give but $14,-790,154 as the assessed value of the property outside of the boroughs and townships, whereas the assessed value of these large districts is $25,000,000.

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NON-EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Ministerial Appointments.

The Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, which just closed its session here, has made the following

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

First Church, Pittsburgh—J. J. Murry.
Third Church, Pittsburgh—J. W. Lucas.
Fifth Church, Pittsburgh—T. H. Colhour.
First Church, Allegheny—J. Z. Simpson.
Second Church, Allegheny—J. Sevitter.
First Church, South side—J. B. Lucas.
Cincinnati—Dr. John Scott.
New Brighton—David Jones.
Sharpsburg—E. A. Bradley.
Bellevue Station—W. R. Cox.
Connellsville Station—Dr. Wm. Collier.
Beaver Falls—G. G. Westfall.
East Liberty—Wm. Wallace.
Trumbull Circuit—Henry Palmer.
Youngstown—J. R. Kahle.
Manchester Circuit—W. J. Wilson.
Evergreen Circuit—W. McCracken.
Bakerstown—E. Matthews.
Elizabeth Circuit—A. D. Brown.
Connellsville Circuit—D. Colclough.
Wellsburg—C. R. Stillwagon.
Bethel Circuit—J. B. McCormick.
Washington, Pa.—Unsupplied.
Pleasant Hill—C. C. Conway.
Uniontown and Monroe—B. Lucas.
Fayette and Morgantown—D. H. Davis.
Amity Station—J. M. Mason.
Monongahela—Isaac Holland.
Brownsville—P. Inder.
Fairmount—J. Gregory.
Waynesburg Circuit—J. Hodkinson.
Independence—M. Lee.
Harrisville and Tyler—P. T. Conway.
Lewis and Burgin—G. G. Sheban.
Susquehanna—C. P. Goodrich.
Chartiers—S. F. Crowther.
Clearfield—J. Tegon.
Johnstown—Unsupplied.
Cassalis—D. H. Myers.
Stahlstown—James Hogsett.
Pittston Station—Wm. West.
Blairsville—J. H. Smith.
Philipsburg—W. S. McLaughlin.
Clarion river—J. D. Downey.

Night Schools, Sixth Ward.

Citizens of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will see by the announcement elsewhere that the night school sessions will commence on Monday evening next, at the Sixth ward school building, to continue sixty-five nights. An excellent corps of teachers have been engaged by the Board, and all persons who cannot attend day schools are urged to attend promptly and regularly.

THE Brookville, Pa., *Jefferonian* of this week says: On Saturday evening last the Brookville Brass Band gave a serenade to our old friend James Onslow, who now occupies the position of Sergent-at-Arms of the Constitutional Convention. In answer to repeated calls he came forward and acknowledged the compliment in a few happy remarks.

Improvement of the Ohio River.

NO. IV.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

By the census it appears that in 1870 the seven Ohio States produced 119,931,767 bushels of *wheat*, the population of those States being 13,592,109, or an average of only *eight and eight-tenths* bushels per capita. The sixteen sea coast States, having territory on the Atlantic and the Gulf, produced in 1870 only 26,668,623 bushels of wheat, or about *two and a half* bushels per capita. I have no statistics of the consumption of wheat per head in the United States, but in Great Britain, whose population is analogous to that of this nation, the consumption is six bushels per head. From this it appears that the seven Ohio river States consume their own entire wheat area of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, produce now only about one-fourth over their consumption, while the sixteen coast States mentioned produce not one-third of theirs. Under the census ratios given in a previous letter, 30,000,000 of people will in less than forty years from now demand in the sixteen States cited 180,000,000 bushels of wheat alone for food, and 40,000,000 of people in the seven Ohio river States would produce 300,000,000 bushels. It is presumable, for obvious reasons, that the amount of wheat produced in those sections will not increase.

The character of the seven Ohio States is, by reason of their mineral deposits, so settled, that it is obvious that a manufacturing population will largely predominate; and of what use are other substance articles we have to be largely supplied to those States from others. The seven coast States even now depend on the West for two-thirds of their food, and the question of their supply, under the limiting facts of population and future, assumes an overwhelming magnitude. Cheap transportation is, therefore, one of the provisions for the future comfort and prosperity of the people that wise rulers should look to in time in preparing for the inevitable. It is also the duty of producers and consumers of food in the United States equally to demand the improvement of this valley as the line of a cheap transportation facility; and how decidedly the advantages of water over rail transportation would favor the Ohio river as that facility.

But to bring the question yet nearer our own day: It is assumed that it will require from eight to ten years to complete any such improvement, and that by which time the water highway it should be made. By the census ratios already quoted, there will be a population of from now 27,000,000 people in the seven Ohio States. These added to the 13,000,000 ratios already given, will require for food, of wheat alone, 162,000,000 bushels, and the sixteen seacoast States, 108,000,000, or 270,000,000 bushels for their 13,000,000 inhabitants. Deducting the annual product of wheat in the seven Ohio States, there remains about 140,000,000 bushels which must be obtained from States beyond the Mississippi. This 140,000,000 bushels is the basis of the whole question of transportation. Three million and seventy thousand tons of this amount would be required to meet the absolute necessities for food; the other one million one hundred and twenty nine thousand tons the Ohio States, would be for figures will show the saving to the consumers in this item alone. Three hundred bushels are reported to them by water instead of rail.

Grain, it is claimed, can be carried on railroads for one and a half cents per bushel, and on the Ohio river for three miles per mile. Under these figures 3,070,000 tons of wheat carried by rail, 300 miles to Pittsburgh by rail, say 300 miles, would cost for transportation $86,840,000; by river say 3,000 miles would cost $23,040,000, saving to the consumer of over $26,760,000. The other 1,129,000 tons taken from the Lakes to Ohio river, 1,000 miles, at the same average distance of the distribution, would cost by river $9,032,000, by rail $33,870,000, which would cost $8,467,500—a saving of nearly $5,000,000 to the consumers. It may be argued that this wheat being brought to Pittsburgh must be carried to the Eastern cities, and the cost of that carriage as necessary to bring into the consumer should be deducted from the apparent saving by water transportation to the Ohio. Assuming then the objective points to be New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and on the average distance 375 miles, the transportation would be, at cost of rail 10c. per ton per mile, a little over seventeen and a quarter millions, making the entire transportation by river and rail, about $26,000,000, while entirely by rail, the cost would be over $54,000,000, leaving saving of $27,000,000 in favor of water. It should be supposed, however, that competitive to render the Ohio the great transportation facility desired. The further negative point might be asserted, that the same business could be carried via the lakes and the New York canal to New York, at about the same cost as *via* the Ohio river, and the Allegheny valley, Pennsylvania, and Connellsville Railroads. It might be said that for all these points than New York will need the wheat, and that the capacity of the Ohio river canal is now taxed to its utmost, so that giving it the advantage of the very cheap lake navigation it would still have to contend with the long haul to New York, four hundred and sixty miles, by rail. Making Dunkirk the shipping point, there would be 100 miles to Dunkirk, and thence by rail to New York, the cost of transportation will be nearly $42,-000,000, against $27,000,000 by Ohio river route, a saving to the consumer, by reason of the improvement of the Ohio, of $15,000,000, or $1,500,000 per year of the assumed completion of improvement, great as the expense seems. Any contrast by lake and New York canal is impracticable, as the latter water transportation facility, being now over crowded, the same ratios of increased population, production and consumption, which justify the foregoing figures, will, even if its capacity should be enlarged, cause it still to occupy the position in estimates of savings in transportation as now, by reason that local rates of increase would consume the value of the saving in favor of the increased wheat transportation under consideration.

When, therefore, the transportation of this one article alone, of which nearly definite statistics can be ascertained, is the basis on the question for the three increased tonnage seeking transportation as previously given, it will be found that a saving of that $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 expended in the substantial improvement of the Ohio river, is a matter of economy, and an actual benefit to the general interest of improvements. That it is an absolute necessity starting the question in the light of wise precaution, the founder of those great cities, whose forty family heard reverberating down the aisles of time.

It may be that to many of the present business generation the improvement of the Ohio seems not a work of their day. These figures, which show such wonderful results in the growth of the national wealth, such colossal transportation requisitions, may seem the business of those who shall then be. But, when all is said and done, it is for our posterity we labor; we pursue our individual schemes of wealth or of agrandizement, taking somewhat the impress of the age in which we enter the end of all our toil: all our schemes. Our wealth passing into the hands of our heirs, sooner or later to waste away, and all that remains to tell the tale of a past business generation are a few paragraphs of local history, and such monuments as they have left of their wisdom, their energy or their patriotism. Can the men of the Ohio river leave any better legacy to those who will follow them than such an improvement of the Ohio river as will make it the great cheap highway for the nation's commerce? Can the present generation of business men make any more durable record of their wisdom, leave any more monument of their energy, confer any happier commercial blessing, than the completion of this grand improvement on those broad and grandchildren who shall fall heir to these seven States, and fill our places in the streets we tread?

PITTSBURGH, September 8, 1873.

In a recent article by Colonel J. W. Forney in the *Sunday Chronicle* of Washington, occurs the following statement: "There is no finer piece of architecture than the military academy at Alexandria, La., and when I saw it, its architect was living there, unpassed and fed river on our way to Texas, in June of 1872, I was impressed by its exquisite proportions. It is in a great degree the growth of the National government," etc. Respecting this, the Mobile *Register* affirms that the site of the academy is at Pineville, seven miles from Alexandria, and that the building itself, which Colonel Forney commends as a fine piece of architecture with exquisite proportions, was totally destroyed by fire in 1869, three years before he was there.

The surprising advance in the petroleum trade is shown by an historical fact and late statistics. It is less than twelve years since the first cargo of petroleum ever exported from the United States left Philadelphia in the brig Elizabeth Watts. The amount of the shipment could not have been large, probably not more than three barrels, but from the beginning this trade has increased to such a degree that last year the exports from this country were 2,370,649 barrels. No other industry or interest in this country has ever assumed so great proportions in so short a time.

Dodds & Caskey.

Importers of Scotch Granite and manufacturers of American Granite in all styles of monumental art, day night, and was badly cut with the broken glass. corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street, Pittsburgh.

Queensware. Full Stock.

Buyers will serve their own interests by calling at No. 116 Wood street before purchasing elsewhere. Best goods at fair prices.

RICHARD E. BIBBE & CO.

The Weber Piano.

At C. Retter's, 29 Fifth avenue.

Official.

Vienna awards to sewing machines:
Wilson, first grand prize for best machine.
Wilson, first medal for best made machine.
Wilcox & Gibbs, best single thread machine.
Wilcox & Gibbs, best medal for stop motion to treadle.
Weed, medal for stop motion to treadle.

The Weber Piano,

At C. Retter's, 29 Fifth avenue.

School Books and Stationery.

Undoubtedly the best place to buy these articles is at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street. They have now in store and for sale at Eastern rates an immense stock of School Books, Blank Books, Envelopes, Slates, Chalk, Inks, Writing Papers, &c.

Country Merchants and Notion Men should inspect their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as these gentlemen offer superior inducements on all goods in their line.

To Save Time and Trouble

Deposit your money at the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, South Side, where you can draw it without previous notice.

Mount Washington Lots.

A. P. Norton will continue the private sale of his lots in this interesting and convenient locality, and all persons are requested to call at his office, on Carson street, third door west of the Suspension Bridge.

NEW Publications.

THE OXFORD METHODISTS: Memoirs of the Rev. Messrs. Clayton, Ingham, Gambold, Hervey, and Broughton, with biographical notices of others. By the Rev. L. Tyerman, author of "The Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A., Founder of the Methodists." Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

Thousands enjoyed the luxury of reading Mr. Tyerman's "Wesley," the latest and most popular work upon that great man. This volume is the natural outgrowth of the former work, and, in fact, is a companion to the "Life and Times of Wesley." The author in preparing for the first, gathered material for the "Oxford Methodists," and gives encouragement of another volume of the same character in the future. We have here depicted, in the glowing style of the author, the memories of the other noble spirits of "the Holy club," so-called at Oxford; namely, of Rev. John Clayton, the pious high churchman of Rev. Benjamin Ingham, a noted evangelist among the masses at Yorkshire; of Rev. John Gambold, the Moravian Bishop; of Rev. James Hervey, the literary parish priest, and of Rev. Thomas Broughton, Secretary of the "Society for the Promotion of Religious Knowledge," together with larger sketches of others. It is an admirable work in every particular, as a literary and religious production, and is a model of christian biography, which may be read with profit by all denominations. It gives, too, a faithful portraiture of the age, and of the great religious revival, which commenced in the seventeenth century.

A SIMPLETON, AND THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade. Household Edition. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

These novels are the latest creations of this gifted author. Though, perhaps, not equal to some of his best efforts, they give ample evidence of the fertile genius as a writer of fiction. The hero, the young doctor, and his wife, of "A Simpleton," are graphically sketched. The story is readable, lifelike, and one characteristics of society not always to be met with in fiction. Mrs. Malden, who is a prominent figure forms a part of the Household Edition of Reade's works—beatly printed and bound, and at a low price.

WOMAN MAN'S EQUAL. By Rev. Thomas Webster, D.D., with an introduction by Bishop Simpson. Published by Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati. For sale by Dr. J. Horner, 129 Smithfield street.

This volume presents the rights of women from an elevated and pure stand point, illustrative of the christian view of this live question. Bishop Simpson in the introduction estimates the ability of the friends of female suffrage are active members of the various christian churches. The Bishop thinks that if the ballot was given to women, that intemperance would soon be checked and the traffic thrown. Dr. Webster presents his views of the rights of women in judicious language and sweet spirit. The contents embrace "Natural Rights," "The Sexes Equal in Creation," "Women before the Law," "Woman and Legislation," etc. The book deserves a wide circulation for its purity of tone and courtecous style.

"A SIMPLETON." A Story of the Day. By Charles Reade. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

Many have become familiar with the characteristics of this romance, as it has already appeared in serial numbers in Harper's. Admirers of this popular writer differ as to the merits of this novel compared with his previous volumes. It portrays in vivid words things that enter into society in this day, and it ought to be popular.

HANDY BOOK OF HEALTH. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

Thousands enjoyed the luxury of reading Mr. Tyerman's "Wesley," the latest and most popular work upon that great man. This volume is the natural outgrowth of the former work, and, in fact, is a companion to the "Life and Times of Wesley." The author in preparing for the first, gathered material for the "Oxford Methodists," and gives encouragement of another volume of the same character in the future. We have here depicted, in the glowing style of the author, the memories of the other noble spirits of "the Holy club," so-called at Oxford; namely, of Rev. John Clayton, the pious high churchman of Rev. Benjamin Ingham, a noted evangelist among the masses at Yorkshire; of Rev. John Gambold, the Moravian Bishop; of Rev. James Hervey, the literary parish priest, and of Rev. Thomas Broughton, Secretary of the "Society for the Promotion of Religious Knowledge," together with larger sketches of others. It is an admirable work in every particular, as a literary and religious production, and is a model of christian biography, which may be read with profit by all denominations. It gives, too, a faithful portraiture of the age, and of the great religious revival, which commenced in the seventeenth century.

A SIMPLETON, AND THE WANDERING HEIR. By Charles Reade. Household Edition. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

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